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Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group at the 2006 substantive session*

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Contents

Chapter		*Paragraphs*	*Page*
I.	Introduction	1–4	3
II.	General debate and working group	5–27	4
III.	Proposals, recommendations and conclusions	28–188	8
	A. Introduction	28–34	8
	B. Guiding principles, definitions and implementation of mandates	35–41	9
	C. Safety and security	42–58	10
	D. Conduct and discipline	59–79	12
	E. Agenda for reform	80–81	16
	F. Strengthening operational capacity	82–112	17
	G. Strategies for complex peacekeeping operations	113–134	20
	H. Cooperation with troop-contributing countries	135–140	25
	I. Enhancement of African peacekeeping capabilities	141–143	26
	J. Cooperation with regional arrangements	144–149	26
	K. Best practices	150–152	27
	L. Training	153–166	28
	M. Personnel matters	167–176	29
	N. Financial issues	177–186	31
	O. Other matters	187–188	33
Annexes			
I.	Composition of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations at its 2006 session		34
II.	Briefings to, and interactive debate before, the 2006 session of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations		35
III.	Seminars and conferences held in 2005 and 2006		36

Chapter I
Introduction

1. In the report on its substantive session of 2005, dated 1 March 2005,[1] which the General Assembly welcomed in its resolution 59/281 of 29 March 2005, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations decided to continue its consideration of the recommendations contained in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809) and of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of those recommendations (A/55/502) and other issues related to United Nations peacekeeping at its regular session. In the report on its resumed session, dated 11 April 2005,[2] which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/300 of 22 June 2005, the Special Committee decided to continue its consideration of the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, His Royal Highness Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein, Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations, on a comprehensive strategy to eliminate future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations (see A/59/710).

2. The General Assembly, in its resolutions 59/281 and 59/300, welcomed the reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, and decided that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and should review the implementation of its previous proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in that field.

3. At its 187th meeting, on 27 February 2006, the Special Committee elected the following representatives as its officers for a one-year term of office: Aminu Bashir Wali, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, Chairperson; Alberto Pedro D'Alotto (Argentina), Gilbert Laurin (Canada), Takahisa Kawakami (Japan) and Beata Peksa-Krawiec (Poland), Vice-Chairpersons; and Tarek Adel (Egypt) as the Rapporteur.

4. The Special Committee also discussed the organization of its work and decided to establish an open-ended working group, to be chaired by Canada, to consider the substance of the mandate entrusted to the Special Committee by the General Assembly.

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[1] A/59/19 and Corr.1. Issued in final form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/59/19/Rev.1), part one.

[2] A/59/19/Add.1. Issued in final form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/59/19/Rev.1), part two.

Chapter II
General debate and working group

5. At its 187th to 190th meetings, which took place on 27 and 28 February 2006, the Special Committee held a general debate on the matters presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee (A/60/640 and Add.1).

6. In his statement to the Special Committee at its 187th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations expressed his gratitude to the Special Committee for its active support in 2005. He noted the progress made in elaborating the Standing Police Capacity concept and stressed that the continued support of the Special Committee was needed to achieve the goal of implementation of the Standing Police Capacity in 2006. He welcomed progress made in elaborating options for the provision of reserve military capacities for United Nations peacekeeping operations. He noted the urgency of this particular issue, given the increasingly complex operations the United Nations was tasked to undertake in volatile environments, and the stretching of existing peacekeeping resources.

7. The Under-Secretary-General stressed that substantial accomplishments had been made in the combat against sexual exploitation and abuse. He noted that progress included the establishment and enforcement of uniform standards of conduct for United Nations peacekeeping personnel, the creation of multidisciplinary conduct and discipline teams at Headquarters and in eight peacekeeping operations, the development of systems to track allegations of misconduct, and the communication of the policy of zero tolerance. He cautioned, however, that sustained progress required sustained dedicated capacity to address conduct and discipline issues at Headquarters and in the field, and also recommended the strengthening of Secretariat capacity to investigate complaints. He stressed the crucial role of Member States in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, urging them to continue work on the revision of the model memorandum of understanding, which, inter alia, should contain provisions for arrangements between national and United Nations investigators, and to send an uncompromising message against prostitution in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

8. The Under-Secretary-General paid tribute to all United Nations peacekeeping personnel in the field and in particular those who died in the service of United Nations peacekeeping. Concern for the security of United Nations peacekeeping personnel was one of the fundamental reasons for the reform agenda proposed in the Secretary-General's report to the Special Committee (A/60/640).

9. The Under-Secretary-General noted that it was time to acknowledge that peacekeeping was not an exceptional emergency measure, but a flagship of the United Nations Organization, and that it required a sustained and comprehensive approach. He underscored the goals of the Secretary-General's reform agenda: effective and responsible people, working with sufficient guidance and resources, in a responsive, transparent organization that cooperated effectively with a range of peacekeeping partners to successfully provide security and support to post-conflict countries. In the context of those reform goals, he highlighted the commitment to an integrated approach to countries emerging from conflict, and to a systematic and

sustained partnership with the African Union for the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacities.

10. During the ensuing general debate, delegations expressed their condolences on the death in Afghanistan of the former Chair of the Working Group, Glyn Berry. Delegations noted with appreciation his steadfast contribution to the work of the Special Committee.

11. Further, delegations welcomed the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/640 and Add.1) and expressed their support for the five reform priorities outlined therein, as well as for the statement of the Under-Secretary-General.

12. Many delegations emphasized that peacekeeping operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and those that had evolved to govern peacekeeping and had become basic peacekeeping principles, namely, the consent of the parties, the non-use of force, except in self-defence, and impartiality.

13. Many delegations stressed their appreciation for the increased cooperation and consultation between the Secretariat and Member States through briefings to, and meetings with, troop- and police-contributing countries coordinated by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in 2005, and expressed the hope that the regular informal briefings of the Special Committee initiated in 2005 would continue.

14. Many delegations noted the need to improve safety and security of United Nations peacekeeping personnel in the field and expressed concern at the increased number of fatalities of United Nations peacekeeping personnel in 2005. Many delegations commended improved cooperation between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Safety and Security, and called for the rapid and systematic implementation of joint operation centres and joint mission analysis centres in the field. They agreed with the Secretary-General's report underlining the importance of proper planning and mandating of missions, and stressed the need for the Secretariat to share information about fatalities with troop- and police-contributing countries in a timely manner.

15. Many delegations commended the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on progress in addressing sexual exploitation and abuse over the past year. They supported the zero tolerance policy and pointed out that all categories of staff should be treated equally. Many delegations highlighted the responsibility of managers and commanders in the prevention of misconduct. They called for the observance of due process, and for the early and transparent information of troop-contributing countries on allegations of misconduct. The amendment of the model memorandum of understanding was viewed by Member States as a priority. Some members expressed the view that the sustainability of conduct and discipline capacities at Headquarters and in the field should be ensured, while others stressed that the final decision on the status of dedicated conduct and discipline capacities should be taken after consideration of the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005.

16. Many delegations welcomed work undertaken by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the development of a United Nations system of guidelines — or doctrine — for United Nations peacekeeping. They requested clarification on timelines regarding the three-stage approach set out in the

Secretary-General's report (A/60/640), including the completion of an inventory of existing written practice, the prioritization of areas in need of further policy development, and the establishment of a system for the review of guidance and dissemination. Several delegations suggested that work on doctrine should be closely linked with the Integrated Training Service and the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section. Suggestions were made as to how Member States' contribution to the development of a peacekeeping doctrine could be achieved.

17. A considerable number of representatives called for a comprehensive review of terminology in order to promote a common understanding and standardized approach to terminology across the spectrum of peacekeeping and peacebuilding. In this regard, the definitions of robust peacekeeping, the use of force, the use of deployment of United Nations peacekeeping personnel, and command and control structures were raised as priority issues.

18. Many delegations highlighted the importance of cooperation with regional arrangements and welcomed in particular cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in peacekeeping. The Secretary-General's proposal to establish a dedicated capacity within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to support the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacities received strong support.

19. With regard to organization, several delegations underscored the need to further strengthen the integrated mission planning process and to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach to post-conflict challenges. Most delegations welcomed the impending establishment of a peacebuilding commission, and expressed a wish to be briefed on the link between the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in the course of 2006.

20. With regard to personnel issues, some delegations supported the proposal to create a professional cadre of career peacekeepers and to create better recruitment and training procedures for civilians. The suggestion was made to review the role and function of observers in peacekeeping operations. A few Member States proposed that the idea of civilian observers be explored.

21. Many delegations stressed that training was critical for complex and integrated United Nations peacekeeping operations. All delegations welcomed the establishment of the Integrated Training Service, and several requested that it draw on the expertise of troop-contributing countries in its work. While the dissemination of the standard training modules, levels II and III, was welcomed, delegations pointed out that the complementary development of police and civilian training remained to be accomplished in cooperation with other United Nations entities. The Secretary-General's proposal to establish a training recognition board within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to standardize Member States' training and recognize Member States' courses was welcomed. A number of delegations also highlighted the importance of national and regional peacekeeping training centres.

22. Delegations pointed out the need for enhanced rapidly deployable capacities for United Nations peacekeeping missions, and looked forward to the discussion of the different options in that regard. While the initial proposal for a strategic reserve option still remains the preference of some Member States, the options of inter-mission cooperation and regional arrangements are seen by others as viable

complementary options to be explored in parallel. It was noted by some delegations that the initial proposal of strategic reserves remains an option.

23. Delegations supported the proposal to create a standing police capacity. A recommendation was made for the review of the capacity after one year. A number of delegations underscored the need for geographical and linguistic balance in recruitment.

24. A number of delegations recognized the importance of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' engagement in the area of rule of law in ensuring long-term peace. In particular, the need for correction officers to administer prisons was noted as an imperative for the success of peacekeeping missions.

25. Support was voiced for systematic efforts to improve gender balance in peace operations, and emphasis was put on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). A suggestion was made to include dedicated gender-training expertise in the Integrated Training Service, and to strengthen capacity in field mission training cells.

26. Delegations recommended strengthening the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section to enable it to continue to play an active role in the development of generic guidelines, procedures, and best practices.

27. The monolinguism of United Nations peacekeeping operations was criticized and a discussion in the Special Committee urged that this issue be addressed.

Chapter III
Proposals, recommendations and conclusions

A. Introduction

28. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, in making its recommendations, reaffirms the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

29. The Special Committee reaffirms that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security rests with the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, and affirms that United Nations peacekeeping continues to be one of the key instruments available to the United Nations in discharging that responsibility. The Special Committee, as the only United Nations forum mandated to review comprehensively the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including measures aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Organization to conduct United Nations peacekeeping operations, is uniquely able to make a significant contribution in the area of issues and policy relating to United Nations peacekeeping operations. It encourages other United Nations bodies, funds and programmes to avail themselves of the Special Committee's particular perspective on United Nations peacekeeping operations.

30. Noting the sustained surge in United Nations peacekeeping efforts in various parts of the world, which requires the participation of Member States in various activities, the Special Committee considers it essential for the United Nations to be effectively able to maintain international peace and security. This calls for, inter alia, an improved capacity to assess conflict situations, effective planning and management of United Nations peacekeeping operations, and quick and effective responses to any Security Council mandate.

31. The Special Committee notes that in recent years the number of complex peacekeeping operations has increased and, as a consequence, the Security Council has mandated peacekeeping operations that have included, in addition to the traditional tasks of monitoring and reporting, a number of other activities. In that regard, the Special Committee stresses the importance of an effective Department of Peacekeeping Operations that is efficiently structured and adequately staffed.

32. The Special Committee stresses the importance of consistently applying the principles and standards it has set forth for the establishment and conduct of United Nations peacekeeping operations, and also emphasizes the need to continue to consider those principles, as well as definitions of peacekeeping, in a systematic fashion. New proposals or conditions concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations should be discussed in the Special Committee.

33. The Special Committee pays tribute to the men and women who have served and continue to serve in peacekeeping operations for their high level of professionalism, dedication and courage. Particular tribute is due to those who have given their lives for the maintenance of peace and security.

34. The Special Committee takes note of the Secretariat's reform agenda as a furthering of the process begun in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (see A/55/305-S/2000/809), and looks forward to ongoing consideration of that agenda over the next five years.

B. Guiding principles, definitions and implementation of mandates

35. The Special Committee stresses that peacekeeping operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter. It emphasizes that respect for the principles of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State is crucial to common efforts, including peacekeeping operations, to promote international peace and security.

36. The Special Committee believes that respect for the basic principles of peacekeeping, such as the consent of the parties, impartiality and the non-use of force except in self-defence and in the defence of a mandate authorized by the Security Council, is essential to its success.

37. The Special Committee recognizes that peacekeeping operations have become more complex and as such a common understanding of terminology is required in order to promote common approaches and cooperation. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to propose a list of definitions with a view to standardizing terminology covering the full spectrum of issues in the transition from pre-conflict to post-conflict for the Special Committee's consideration at its 2006 session.

38. The Special Committee is of the view that peacekeeping operations should not be used as a substitute for addressing the root causes of conflict. Those causes should be addressed in a coherent, well-planned, coordinated and comprehensive manner, using political, social and developmental instruments. Consideration should be given to ways in which those efforts can continue without interruption after the departure of a peacekeeping operation, so as to ensure a smooth transition to lasting peace and security and development.

39. The Special Committee stresses that the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, pursuant to Article 24 of the Charter. The Special Committee notes the statements by the President of the Security Council of 29 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/38) and 20 February 2001 (S/PRST/2001/5) with regard to the inclusion, as appropriate, of peacebuilding elements in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, with a view to ensuring a smooth transition to a successful post-conflict phase. The Special Committee stresses the importance of those elements being explicitly defined and clearly identified before being incorporated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations, whenever appropriate. The Special Committee emphasizes the role of the General Assembly in the formulation of post-conflict peacebuilding activities.

40. The Special Committee continues to stress the importance of peacekeeping operations being provided with clearly defined mandates, adequate resources based on a realistic assessment of the situation, objectives and command structures, as well as secure financing, in support of efforts to achieve peaceful solutions to conflicts. It also stresses the need to ensure, in the formulation and implementation of mandates, adequate resources, congruity between mandates, resources and realizable objectives. The Special Committee emphasizes that, when changes are made to an existing mandate, commensurate changes should be made to the resources available to a peacekeeping operation to carry out its new mandate. Changes in the mandate of an ongoing mission should be based on a thorough and timely reassessment by the Security Council in consultation with troop-contributing countries through the mechanisms prescribed in Security Council resolution 1353

(2001) of 13 June 2001 and the note by the President of the Security Council dated 14 January 2002 (S/2002/56).

41. The Special Committee stresses the need to ensure the unity of command of United Nations peacekeeping operations. It recalls that the overall political direction and control of United Nations peacekeeping operations are within the purview of the Security Council.

C. Safety and security

42. The Special Committee is gravely concerned about the precarious security environment prevailing in many field missions and, in that context, calls upon the Secretariat to give the utmost priority to enhancing the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel in the field. It condemns in the strongest terms the killing of United Nations peacekeeping personnel in several missions and recognizes that those continuous attacks and other acts of violence against United Nations peacekeeping personnel constitute a major challenge to United Nations field operations.

43. The Special Committee pays tribute to the courage and dedication of personnel working in United Nations peacekeeping operations and to those who have lost their lives in the service of peace.

44. The Special Committee agrees with the assessment of the Secretary-General in his report on the implementation of the Special Committee's recommendations (A/60/640) that the actors who remain outside a peace process pose serious risks for the safety and security of United Nations peacekeeping personnel. Even though the new risk assessment process and better capacity for collection and analysis of field information and its dissemination reduce risks, the Special Committee continues to advocate that the best assurance against such risks is a properly planned and mandated mission, encompassing well-trained, equipped and disciplined contingents that are deployed in the context of an ongoing political process.

45. The Special Committee urges those States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel. The Special Committee welcomes the adoption in General Assembly resolution 60/42 of the Optional Protocol extending the reach of the Convention. The Special Committee recalls Assembly resolution 58/82 of 9 December 2003, in particular its recommendation that key provisions of the Convention, including those regarding the prevention of attacks against members of the operation, the establishment of such attacks as crimes punishable by law and the prosecution or extradition of offenders, are included in status-of-forces, status-of-mission and host country agreements negotiated between the United Nations and those countries.

46. The Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolution 60/123 of 15 December 2005 on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, and welcomes the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003 on the protection of United Nations personnel.

47. The Special Committee welcomes the Secretary-General's report on a strengthened and unified security management system for the United Nations (A/60/424) and, in particular, the progress that has been made in improving the

coordination between the Department of Safety and Security and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The Special Committee stresses the need for clear and concise policy to be published on this cooperation and coordination as soon as possible. In this regard, the Special Committee also welcomes the establishment of the Standing Committee for Security as well as the Peacekeeping Operations Support Section, the latter located within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The Special Committee is also gravely concerned that an accountability framework has not been adopted by the Secretariat and stresses the need for immediate action in this regard.

48. The Special Committee requests the development of clear guidelines and procedures for information-sharing between the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries regarding safety and security issues as well as the security management in peacekeeping operations.

49. In particular, the Special Committee requests that, in future, when there is any incident in a field mission that negatively impacts on operational effectiveness, and/or results in the serious injury or death of United Nations peacekeeping personnel, constant communication with concerned Member States be initiated from the very outset and maintained through to the conclusion of the investigation of the incident. The Special Committee urges that the findings of the Board of Inquiries on serious injury or death be shared with the concerned Member States, including troop-contributing countries in the field, as appropriate, as well as lessons learned from such incidents with all Member States.

50. The Special Committee continues to believe that the safety and security of all United Nations and associated personnel within a peacekeeping mission are inextricably linked to the capability to execute operationally effective peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee underlines that the safety and security of United Nations peacekeeping personnel are also the responsibility of host countries to such peacekeeping operations.

51. Especially as concerns military observers and other unarmed United Nations personnel, the Special Committee continues to stress the need to undertake thorough risk assessments prior to their deployment and to ensure that, wherever deployed, they must be provided with adequate security so as to enable them to carry out their mandated tasks in an environment of minimum risk and potential for loss of life. The Special Committee recommends that the Security Council, together with the countries hosting United Nations peacekeeping operations, continue efforts to ensure that United Nations peacekeeping operations fully and effectively implement their mandates.

52. The Special Committee notes with concern that some deployed troop formations are being stretched to cover geographic areas that exceed their capacities. Such practices not only threaten the safety and security of these troops, but also adversely affect their performance, discipline and command and control. In this regard, the Special Committee calls upon the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to ensure that United Nations peacekeeping personnel are deployed in accordance with agreed concepts of operation.

53. The Special Committee stresses that there needs to be accountability at all levels for effective and efficient deployment and further employment of United

Nations peacekeeping personnel in peacekeeping operations, particularly in hostile and hazardous conditions.

54. The Special Committee welcomes the intent to properly establish joint operations centres and joint mission analysis centres in United Nations peacekeeping operations as a step towards better addressing security and safety for all categories of United Nations personnel deployed in the field, including military observers and other unarmed United Nations personnel. The Special Committee strongly urges the Secretariat to provide a policy paper on the structure, functions and role of the joint mission analysis centres, as requested by the Special Committee in its 2005 report.[3]

55. The Special Committee notes with interest the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the review of the effectiveness of military information management in United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/60/596), which underscores the need for improved use of information technology to ensure that information is disseminated to commanders and leaders in field missions. The Special Committee requests that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations provide field missions with this essential capacity as an urgent priority.

56. The Special Committee stresses the need for priority action by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to examine how all forms of technical monitoring and surveillance means, in particular aerial monitoring capabilities, can be used by the United Nations to ensure the safety and security of United Nations peacekeeping personnel, particularly those peacekeepers who are deployed in volatile and dangerous conditions, and in situations too dangerous for monitoring from the ground. The Special Committee recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations engage troop-contributing countries in a dialogue on this issue. The Special Committee reiterates yet again its request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee in his next report with a comprehensive assessment in this regard.

57. The Special Committee notes with concern that accidents and illness are responsible for a high level of fatalities in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

58. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the factors and circumstances that have contributed to all types of fatalities of United Nations peacekeeping personnel in the field, and to report on its findings to the Special Committee at its next session as well as on the suggested mechanism to address this issue.

D. Conduct and discipline

59. The Special Committee reaffirms the need to ensure that all personnel in United Nations peacekeeping operations function in a manner that preserves the image, credibility, impartiality and integrity of the United Nations. The Special Committee emphasizes that misconduct is unacceptable and has a detrimental effect on the fulfilment of mandates, in particular in the relations of United Nations peacekeeping personnel with the population of host countries. The prevention of any

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/59/19/Rev.1), part one, para. 64.

acts of misconduct and the maintenance of discipline of United Nations peacekeeping personnel are a responsibility of managers and commanders in all levels of United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee emphasizes that the leadership of managers and commanders is vital in the prevention of misconduct.

60. The Special Committee commends the Secretary-General's efforts to address conduct and discipline issues in light of the report of the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on sexual exploitation and abuse, Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein, Permanent Representative of Jordan, and recommendations adopted at the resumed session in 2005. The Special Committee is particularly pleased with the active interaction and transparency of the Secretariat with Member States. The Special Committee is also pleased with the progress achieved to date and encourages Member States to maintain the current momentum on those issues still outstanding.

61. The Special Committee, however, remains concerned by the large number of allegations of sexual misconduct by United Nations peacekeeping personnel.

62. The Special Committee continues to emphasize that due process and national legal requirements must always be observed during investigations.

63. The Special Committee requests that the United Nations ensure that steps are taken to restore the image and credibility of any United Nations peacekeeping mission or troop-contributing country or United Nations peacekeeping personnel when allegations of misconduct are ultimately found to be legally unproven.

64. The Special Committee recognized at its 2005 resumed session[4] that the discussion and implementation of the report's recommendations should be viewed as a process that should culminate at the earliest opportunity and preferably by 1 June 2007.

65. The Special Committee takes note that, since October 2003, United Nations staff members have been bound by the standards of the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13). The Special Committee welcomes the fact that, as of May 2005, United Nations Volunteers are bound by the standards of bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13, which have been incorporated into the draft conditions of service of international United Nations Volunteers. The Special Committee notes that the undertaking for experts on mission, such as United Nations police and military observers, has also been revised to include the standards of bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13. The Special Committee encourages the Secretariat to pursue its efforts to revise the administrative instruction on consultants and individual contractors (ST/AI/1999/7) to incorporate the standards of bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13, thereby making such standards binding on United Nations consultants and individual contractors. The Special Committee re-emphasizes the principle that the same standards of conduct must be applied to all categories of United Nations peacekeeping personnel without exception. Violations of those standards will result in appropriate action within the authority of the Secretary-General, while criminal and disciplinary responsibility in respect of members of national contingents depends on the national law of the Member State.

[4] Ibid., part two, para. 5.

66. The Special Committee reiterates that the responsibility for creating and maintaining an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse should be part of the performance objectives of managers and commanders involved in United Nations peacekeeping operations, and that failure to implement all or parts of those objectives should be reflected in the performance appraisals of the managers and commanders concerned. The Special Committee encourages managers and commanders to continue to facilitate the investigations within their existing responsibilities. The Special Committee emphasizes that those who fail to meet managerial and command objectives in this regard must be held accountable. The Special Committee welcomes the progress made in implementing accountability measures in this regard.

67. The Special Committee notes that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will issue a "Mission Directive on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse" to mission leadership during the course of 2006, has strengthened complaint mechanisms in missions, and has established inter-agency networks on sexual exploitation and abuse to ensure consistency in actions on the ground. The Special Committee welcomes these initiatives and encourages the Working Group on Managerial Accountability of the Executive Committee for Peace and Security (ECPS) and the Executive Committee for Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) Task Force to make better use of the work already done by Member States on leadership accountability to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse.

68. The Special Committee recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations take steps to improve living conditions and welfare and recreation facilities for all categories of personnel as soon as possible, including but not limited to, recreational sites for rest and recuperation of contingent members, use of mission transport assets to such sites, Internet facilities, and inter-contingent sporting facilities. The Special Committee takes note of efforts by some field missions to improve welfare standards using existing resources.

69. The Special Committee encourages troop-contributing countries to continue to utilize fully the eight dollars per month per soldier for welfare activities in the mission area and reiterates its recommendation that the Secretary-General carry out a comprehensive review in close consultation with Member States, including a cost-benefit analysis, of the welfare and recreation needs for all categories of United Nations peacekeeping personnel and to make proposals on this issue to the General Assembly on an urgent basis.

70. The Special Committee fully endorses the development of a database within the Secretariat to track allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and the follow-up given to those allegations. The Special Committee stresses that this database must be employed to ensure that persons against whom an allegation of misconduct has been proved after due process are not rehired.

71. The Special Committee welcomes the work carried out by personnel conduct officers at United Nations Headquarters and in the field. The Special Committee supports the development of the appropriate conduct and discipline capacity at United Nations Headquarters and in the field with due attention to avoiding duplication of resources and functions. In that respect, the Special Committee looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, in accordance with Assembly resolution 59/296, section XIV, that will be the basis for consideration by the General Assembly of

how to proceed with regard to conduct and discipline teams in United Nations peacekeeping operations, as well as the capacity at Headquarters.

72. The Special Committee welcomes measures taken by the Secretariat to establish professional investigation capacity in field missions acting within the existing administrative authority of the United Nations, particularly in light of the assistance that such capacity, when necessary, can bring to troop-contributing countries. The Special Committee is nevertheless concerned with the number of outstanding allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse awaiting investigation and is pleased that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Safety and Security have made resources available to assist the Office of Internal Oversight Services to help clear this backlog. The Special Committee encourages further cooperation between the United Nations and troop-contributing countries in these investigations without prejudice to the exclusive jurisdiction of the troop-contributing countries over their contingents.

73. The Special Committee appreciates the efforts of the Office of Internal Oversight Services to develop a national investigations officer concept. The Special Committee also notes the efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to provide a draft revision to the 1997 model memorandum of understanding, as requested in the report of the Special Committee on its resumed session in 2005.[5]

74. The Special Committee remains committed to implementing fundamental, systemic changes as a matter of urgency, drawing on the recommendations in the Committee's 2005 report.[6] The Special Committee therefore decides to consider, during the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General's strategy for victim assistance and the revised draft model memorandum of understanding as requested in the 2005 report. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to make available to States Members of the United Nations a victim assistance strategy, a proposal on national investigations officers, including the administrative aspects, and a revised draft model memorandum of understanding, no later than the end of April 2006.

75. The Special Committee decides to establish an open-ended ad hoc working group of experts from Member States to consider those documents and other relevant questions as soon as possible, allowing a reasonable time frame to Member States before the Ad Hoc Working Group is convened. This Group should provide a report to the Special Committee. Thereafter, the Bureau of the Special Committee will establish a date during the sixtieth session of the General Assembly for reconvening the Special Committee, which will consider the findings of the Ad Hoc Working Group to recommend a way forward on these policy issues.

76. With regard to the establishment of a comprehensive strategy for welfare and recreation, a victim assistance policy, and procedures for investigation of allegations of abuse, the Special Committee emphasizes that close consultations should prevail between Member States and the Secretariat, so as to ensure that their views are fully taken into account.

[5] Ibid., part two, para. 39.

[6] Ibid., *Supplement No. 19* (A/59/19/Rev.1).

77. The Special Committee commends the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, for providing to all missions guidelines on public information activities relating to sexual exploitation and abuse that address issues including: an outreach programme targeting the media, explanations of the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse for host populations, how to report complaints as well as methods for providing feedback to victims on the outcome of their complaints and investigation.

78. The Special Committee appreciates the holding of in-mission courts martial by some troop-contributing countries recently. The Special Committee encourages troop-contributing countries to utilize in-mission courts martial and other disciplinary and judicial procedures where national legislation permits. It further requests the United Nations and encourages host countries to facilitate such procedures.

79. The Special Committee wishes to incorporate in its future deliberations the findings of the Group of Legal Experts appointed in October 2005 to examine issues related to impunity of United Nations staff and experts on mission. In this regard, the Special Committee recommends that the Secretariat ensure that the Group reports before the end of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly. Once the report has been presented to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Special Committee recommends that it should be presented to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee for transmission to the Sixth Committee. The Special Committee looks forward to incorporating the findings of this Group in future deliberations and urges the Secretariat to proceed with the appointment of a further Group of Legal Experts to take up the remaining elements identified by the Special Committee in paragraphs 40 (b) and 40 (c) of its report on the 2005 resumed session.[7]

E. Agenda for reform

80. The Special Committee takes note of the reform agenda presented in the Secretary-General's report (A/60/640). The Special Committee believes this agenda is aimed at giving new momentum to addressing the current institutional framework for the agenda of global peacekeeping for the next five years. The Special Committee looks forward to discussing the five priorities for reform (partnerships, doctrine, people, organization and resources) outlined by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations with a view to achieving the key objectives mentioned in the Secretary-General's report: ensuring the success of missions; enhancing the safety and security of personnel; improving accountability and effective and efficient management of resources; increasing qualified peacekeeping capacity; actively engaging with partners; and ensuring proper conduct and discipline.

81. The Special Committee re-emphasizes that the input and guidance of Member States benefit the quality of the Secretariat's work. In order to achieve progress in the implementation of the reform agenda the Special Committee requests the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to engage Member States through interactive dialogue and briefings commencing in the second half of 2006, and

[7] Ibid., part two.

requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Special Committee at the sixty-first session of the General Assembly.

F. Strengthening operational capacity

1. General

82. Member States should continue to ensure that United Nations peacekeeping is provided from the outset with political support, adequate human, financial and logistical resources and a clear, realistic and achievable mandate.

83. The Special Committee recognizes that the current level of resources places inevitable limits on the scope and number of missions that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations can effectively undertake and manage. Independent studies such as the *Annual Review of Global Peace Operations*, inter alia, provide empirical data on peacekeeping operations worldwide. The Special Committee notes that a number of other studies, including the Challenges Project, have been undertaken in consultation with Member States, and encourages the Secretariat to make use of this research.

84. A fundamental operational challenge for the United Nations is to enhance the coordination and cooperation among all United Nations and other actors tasked to support a peacekeeping operation. As a priority, the Special Committee reiterates its request that the Secretariat evaluate the effectiveness of current coordination mechanisms.

85. The Special Committee shares with concern the Secretary-General's assessment that United Nations peacekeeping continues to face significant gaps, in particular in the areas of enabling and niche capabilities, rapid reaction in situations of crisis, and strategic lift and requests the Secretariat to continue to provide the Special Committee with information on how to address these issues.

2. Rapid deployment

86. In order to overcome the contingent-owned equipment and sustainability shortfall faced by some troop-contributing countries, the Special Committee recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations continue to facilitate various enabling arrangements, including through other Member States and bilateral arrangements.

87. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to continue to explore the different options for enhanced rapidly deployable capacities, in consultation with Member States, to reinforce United Nations peacekeeping operations in crises, and to report back to the Special Committee as soon as possible prior to its next session for consideration at that session.

88. The Special Committee requests that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations produce a generic reinforcement policy for field missions. In addition, the Special Committee is of the view that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations should conduct a reinforcement needs assessment for each mission and revise it periodically.

89. The Special Committee continues to believe that a definitive review of the effectiveness of the United Nations Standby Arrangements System is necessary. In

light of the preliminary results from the efforts to develop enhanced rapidly deployable capacities, the Special Committee requests the Secretariat to continue refining existing United Nations Standby Arrangements System mechanisms.

90. The Special Committee, while supporting the call for rapid deployment, urges the Secretariat to optimize all existing aspects of pre-mandate operational preparedness and deployment. It also calls for a more efficient management of the financial and logistical aspects of United Nations peacekeeping operations, both at Headquarters and in the field, in order to make deployment both rapid and effective. The Special Committee also encourages troop contributors to continue to ensure that their forces are prepared in a timely and efficient manner for deployment.

3. Integrated planning

91. The Special Committee recognizes the importance of an effective and transparent integrated mission planning process, involving Member States and relevant parts of the United Nations system when appropriate.

92. The Special Committee requests that within the integrated mission planning process the practice of sharing the concept of operations and the operational plan at an early stage of mission planning with relevant stakeholders in particular troop-contributing countries should be formalized. This will facilitate national planning, further enhance the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' own planning, enhance transparency prior to submitting recommendations to the Security Council, and add impetus to force generation. The Special Committee also recognizes that an integrated mission planning process training course and handbook will be crucial to improving the planning process and should eventually be made available to relevant stakeholders, in particular the troop-contributing countries, as well as to all United Nations agencies.

93. The Special Committee requests that the Secretariat continue to keep the Member States, in particular the troop-contributing countries, apprised of progress in the ongoing development of the integrated mission planning process through periodic briefings.

94. The Special Committee recalls the urgent need for strengthening the Secretariat's military, police and civilian planning capacities.

4. Strengthening United Nations mission headquarters

95. The Special Committee welcomes the "Note of Guidance on Integrated Missions" from the Secretary-General, transmitted 9 February 2006, which clarifies the roles, responsibilities and authorities of key mission leaders.

96. The Special Committee recognizes the importance of coherent mission leadership and the assembling of the appropriate expertise in United Nations peacekeeping operations, especially the mission headquarters. It recommends the early selection of Force Commanders, Police Commissioners and key mission headquarters staff, as well as the need for joint training, before mission headquarters are deployed. In addition, the key mission staff should be provided with the necessary induction and orientation training and the appropriate integrated planning tools.

97. The Special Committee recognizes again the utility of existing rapidly deployable headquarters in the initial phase of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, allowing composite United Nations Force headquarters to form, plan and train.

98. The Special Committee welcomes ongoing development of joint operation centres and joint mission analysis centres and the contribution they will make to strengthening mission headquarters through integrated efforts to implement mission mandates. The Special Committee emphasizes the necessity for common guidelines and training for joint operation centres and joint mission analysis centres across all missions to maximize their potential.

5. United Nations police capacities

99. The Special Committee welcomes the creation of an initial operating capability for the Standing Police Capacity to provide a coherent, effective and responsive start-up capacity for the policing component of United Nations peacekeeping operations and to assist existing operations through the provision of advice and expertise.

100. The Special Committee welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Secretariat in close cooperation with Member States to elaborate a detailed proposal for the implementation of the Standing Police Capacity. The Special Committee looks forward to the prompt implementation of this proposal.

101. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to undertake a comprehensive review of all aspects of the Standing Police Capacity at the end of its first year of operation and to report to the Special Committee at the sixty-second session of the General Assembly.

102. The Special Committee welcomes the ongoing initiatives to increase cooperation and coordination between military and police components of field missions. The Special Committee stresses the urgent need for the Secretariat to propose for its consideration a United Nations formed police unit policy and doctrine on the roles, responsibilities and anticipated tasks of these units.

6. Mission leadership

103. The Special Committee stresses the need for the Secretariat to identify qualified candidates from troop-contributing countries for senior mission leadership posts. The Special Committee looks forward to the publication of a policy directive for the appointment of senior leaders which will include detailed job descriptions and required expertise as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/640, para. 38).

104. The Special Committee fully supports the United Nations Senior Mission Leaders Course and Senior Leadership Induction Programme, both of which were initiated in 2005. The Special Committee believes these training programmes should be mandatory for all senior mission leaders.

105. The Special Committee notes the importance of involving the mission's leadership at the earliest stage possible in the integrated mission planning process.

7. Doctrine and terminology

106. The Special Committee recognizes that peacekeeping operations have become more complex and broader in scope and, as such, a common understanding of terminology is required in order to promote common approaches and cooperation.

107. The Special Committee is of the view that it is important to maintain consistency in the terminology used at all levels of decision-making, mandates, management, reporting and documentation in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

108. The Special Committee takes note of the definition of doctrine in the United Nations peacekeeping context as: "The evolving body of institutional guidance that provides support and direction to personnel preparing for, planning and implementing United Nations peacekeeping operations, and which includes guiding principles and concepts, as well as the policies, standard operating procedures, guidelines and manuals that support practitioners".

109. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to provide an interim glossary of terminology for later agreement by the Special Committee that will be used during the further development of doctrine.

110. The Special Committee welcomes the proposal of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to develop, through a series of open-ended, expert-level workshops, a report to be considered by Member States which will articulate guiding principles, clarify core tasks, and encompass major lessons learned from United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee expects an initial briefing in mid-2006 to elaborate in detail at that time both the operational guidance framework as well as the inventory of materials already available.

8. Other issues

111. The Special Committee stresses that more needs to be done to encourage all States with capabilities, in particular all the members of the Security Council, to participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee is also of the view that smaller Member States, however limited their capabilities, should also be encouraged to participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations, including as part of multinational contingents under United Nations command and control, keeping in view the operational effectiveness of such arrangements.

112. The Special Committee notes the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the review of the operational capacity of the United Nations military observers (A/59/764). The Special Committee requests the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, in consultation with troop-contributing countries, to conduct a comprehensive review of the operational capacities of United Nations military observers.

G. Strategies for complex peacekeeping operations

1. General

113. The Special Committee reaffirms the need for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to plan and conduct United Nations peacekeeping activities in such a manner as to facilitate post-conflict peacebuilding and long-term prevention of

recurrence of armed conflict. In this context, the Special Committee encourages the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to develop coherent operational strategies and early integrated mission planning together with other actors in the United Nations system and other relevant actors based on lessons learned in the areas of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; strengthening of the rule of law, including through processes and mechanisms to address past abuses in order to ensure accountability; serve justice and achieve reconciliation; security sector reform; quick-impact projects; and mine action, with a view to restoring immediate security and stability in post-conflict societies.

114. The Special Committee emphasizes that it is the sovereign right and primary responsibility of the Government of the host country to determine national priorities for peacebuilding activities. The Special Committee stresses the need for strengthened cooperation and coordination for ensuring common needs assessments, operational clarity and policy coherence on the ground during implementation of those comprehensive strategies in the post-conflict peacebuilding phases, so as to ensure a smooth transition to long-term development activities. Such cooperation is needed among the principal organs, specialized agencies, funds and programmes within the United Nations system under their respective mandates, as well as with the Bretton Woods institutions, international donors, humanitarian organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society. Cooperation with the business community is particularly important given its crucial role in supporting peacebuilding and longer-term development, inter alia through providing employment opportunities to demobilized fighters and thereby contributing to reconstruction and post-conflict resolution. The Special Committee recognizes the particular need to ensure the sustainable handover of peacebuilding activities to the national authorities.

115. In this regard, the Special Committee notes the work undertaken by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the economic impact of United Nations peacekeeping operations and encourages the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to ensure as much as possible that, while carrying out the mandates, United Nations peacekeeping operations have a positive impact on the local economy.

116. The Special Committee underscores the need for a coordinated, coherent and integrated approach at all phases and levels of United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding at Headquarters and in the field. It notes the efforts undertaken to improve the coherence of the United Nations system in countries emerging from conflict and welcomes the review currently under way of the integrated mission planning process. It requests the Secretariat to continue to report on efforts to improve coordination in existing operations.

2. Peacebuilding Commission

117. The Special Committee welcomes the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Support Office and looks forward to the operationalization of the Commission and the Support Office during 2006. The Special Committee decides to explore and develop appropriate forms of interaction for consultation and coordination with the Peacebuilding Commission. The Special Committee also encourages the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to collaborate closely with the Peacebuilding Support Office and reinforces the need

for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to maintain the lead in integrated mission planning. The Special Committee is also of the view that a framework for coordination among these entities should be developed as early as possible.

3. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

118. The Special Committee stresses that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration are crucial components of peace processes and peacekeeping operations, and that their success depends on the political will of all parties. The Special Committee believes that early planning and coordination, along with early and sustained funding of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration components of United Nations peacekeeping operations, are also key elements for the success of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes. In that regard, the Special Committee calls for long-term commitment by the donor community in support of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and requests the Secretary-General to identify the additional resources needed.

119. The Special Committee welcomes progress by the Secretariat and other United Nations agencies in developing United Nations integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standards and looks forward to their roll-out during 2006. The Special Committee recognizes the need to continue progress in efforts made to date and to ensure that integrated standards are regularly updated and expanded so as to provide timely and comprehensive guidance to practitioners in the field.

120. The Special Committee takes note of the trial made by the Secretariat to apply integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standards in two United Nations peacekeeping operations and requests the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, in collaboration with the partners in these integrated units, to undertake a review of the lessons learned from these trials and to provide Member States with the outcome of it.

121. The Special Committee recognizes that if the United Nations is to be successful in efforts to implement disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes in partnership with the host country, it must work in a concerted manner across the United Nations system, and also with national Governments, the World Bank, regional arrangements and non-governmental organizations. The Special Committee also looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (A/60/705) and recommends that it be considered at the Special Committee's next session. The Special Committee calls on the Secretariat to use an inter-agency forum to bolster Headquarters support to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes.

122. The Special Committee stresses the importance of ensuring that all women and children associated with armed forces and groups are systematically included in every disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, taking into account their specific needs and rights, especially those of girls, with a particular emphasis on reintegration and education, in order to prevent them from being re-recruited.

4. Security sector reform

123. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to conduct a similar process of joint policymaking on security sector reform best practices bearing in mind the

distinctive competencies of the United Nations, and those of other partners, and recognizing the linkages with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

5. Rule of law

124. The Special Committee recognizes that creating and sustaining stability in a post-conflict environment requires that the causes of the conflict be addressed and local rule of law capacities be established from the beginning of a United Nations peacekeeping operation and strengthened. In this regard, the Special Committee recalls the importance of respect for the rule of law in the administration of justice, as a vital contribution to building peace and justice and ending impunity.

125. The Special Committee recognizes that efforts to strengthen judicial, legal and prison systems are essential to peace and security in the immediate post-conflict setting. Where United Nations peacekeeping operations are mandated to assist in strengthening the rule of law, such efforts must keep pace with, and not lag behind, the strengthening or reform of the police service. When efforts are made to strengthen the rule of law, special attention should be paid to local actors, and they should be worked closely with, to restore or create police, judicial and correction structures that are consistent with both the legal culture of the area and its people, and internationally agreed standards. The Special Committee also recognizes the need for greater clarity and specificity in United Nations peacekeeping mandates, to better guide mandate implementation in these areas.

126. The Special Committee requests that the Secretariat provide an assessment on lessons learned from past experiences, options for strategies in the field of rule of law for ongoing and future United Nations peacekeeping operations, as well as on the potential need for human and material resources to support United Nations peacekeeping activities in the judicial, legal and prison spheres.

127. The Special Committee takes note of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' Internet-based rule of law experts forum — which links police, judicial and prison colleagues from different United Nations peacekeeping operations — as a practical and cost-efficient system for sharing information and best practices in the rule of law area.

6. Children and peacekeeping

128. The Special Committee recognizes the specific needs of children in armed conflict situations, including the particular vulnerability of the girl child, as specified in General Assembly resolution 60/231 of 23 December 2005 and Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005. The specific needs of children should be taken into account in armed conflict situations, peace negotiations and peace arrangements.

129. The Special Committee encourages the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to give special attention to the protection, welfare and rights of children in armed conflict when taking into account action aimed at maintaining peace and security, including the provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as well as the inclusion of child protection advisers in those operations.

7. Gender and peacekeeping

130. As part of efforts to build a consolidated approach and strong foundation for implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, the Special Committee urges the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to elaborate a comprehensive policy on gender mainstreaming in United Nations peacekeeping operations, including systematic reporting about the nature and impact of gender-mainstreaming activities, building on the Gender Mainstreaming Policy Statement of the Under-Secretary-General issued in March 2005. The Special Committee commends the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for engaging staff members in a series of workshops to design an action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) within the Department. The Special Committee recommends that similar workshops now be held in field operations.

131. The Special Committee encourages Member States and the Secretariat to increase the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels of United Nations peacekeeping operations, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/164 of 20 December 2004 and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). The Special Committee supports the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' development of a roster of qualified female candidates from different geographical regions, who can be approached when vacancies arise for senior appointments in United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee welcomes the opportunity to collaborate with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in a policy dialogue in March 2006 to review strategies for enhancing the participation of women serving in uniformed United Nations peacekeeping functions. The policy dialogue should provide valuable information to national level efforts to implement resolution 1325 (2000), and identify best practices for enhancing the deployment of more female peacekeeping personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

8. HIV/AIDS and peacekeeping

132. The Special Committee commends ongoing collaboration between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and United Nations programmes and agencies such as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Development Programme in implementing HIV/AIDS interventions and the fulfilment of mission mandates in this respect. The Special Committee recognizes the need for ongoing efforts to raise awareness among United Nations peacekeeping personnel.

133. In this regard, the Special Committee takes note of Security Council resolution 1308 (2000) in engaging Member States to develop long-term education and prevention strategies for national uniformed peacekeepers. In this regard, the Special Committee urges Member States to include HIV/AIDS awareness training as part of predeployment preparation. The Special Committee also urges the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to ensure that all missions have sufficient HIV voluntary counselling and testing capacity for all United Nations peacekeeping personnel.

9. Public information

134. The Special Committee stresses the importance of a public information and outreach policy for the success of the United Nations peacekeeping operations. The

local population, in particular, needs to be informed in a transparent and a constant manner about the mandate, activities and development of United Nations peacekeeping operations. In that regard, the Special Committee reaffirms the need for continued and enhanced cooperation between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Public Information.

H. Cooperation with troop-contributing countries

135. The Special Committee believes that there is a need to enhance the relationship between those who plan, mandate and manage United Nations peacekeeping operations and those who implement the mandates for those operations. Troop-contributing countries, through their experience and expertise, can greatly contribute to the planning process and can assist the Security Council in making appropriate, effective and timely decisions on United Nations peacekeeping operations.

136. The Special Committee underlines the need for full implementation of the provisions contained in Security Council resolution 1353 (2001) and the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2002/56) of 14 January 2002 in order to utilize optimally these mechanisms to forge a stronger relationship with troop-contributing countries. The consultations with troop-contributing countries should be held at all stages of a United Nations peacekeeping operation.

137. The Special Committee believes that such consultations should be held sufficiently in advance of the renewal or mandating of an operation by the Security Council, so that the views of troop-contributing countries can contribute meaningfully to the decision-making process. It also believes that such meetings should be convened, including at the request of troop-contributing countries, according to the modalities set out in Security Council resolution 1353 (2001). It calls upon the Secretariat to ensure that copies of the report of the Secretary-General on specific United Nations peacekeeping operations are circulated to the troop-contributing countries in good time to allow the timely holding of meetings with those countries before discussions among Security Council members are held. The Special Committee encourages all troop-contributing countries to participate actively in meetings with the Security Council and the Secretariat, in order to achieve meaningful outcomes.

138. The Special Committee underscores the importance of better interaction between the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and troop-contributing countries, so that the experience and expertise of troop-contributing countries may be drawn upon when implementing and extending United Nations peacekeeping mandates. The Special Committee welcomes the increased frequency of meetings between the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and the troop-contributing countries under Japan's chairmanship of the Working Group, and expresses its wish to encourage more such interaction.

139. The Special Committee urges the Secretariat to consult with the troop-contributing countries in a timely manner when planning any change in the tasks, mission-specific rules of engagement, operational concepts or command and control structure which have an impact on the personnel, equipment, training and logistics requirements, in order to enable troop-contributing countries to give their advice in

the planning process and to ensure that their troops have the capacity to meet these new demands. The Special Committee urges the Secretariat to consult with the troop-contributing countries concerned when planning a drawdown of troops in any United Nations peacekeeping operation. The implementation of the drawdown should take place only after consideration of inputs from the troop-contributing countries and bearing in mind the situation on the ground. The Special Committee is of the view that existing procedures for interaction between troop-contributing countries, the Secretariat and the Security Council should be used to their fullest extent.

140. The Special Committee recognizes and welcomes the progress that the Secretariat has made in increasing its cooperation and consultations with troop-contributing countries through, inter alia, the briefings and meetings held last year, and looks forward to continued and improved cooperation during this coming year.

I. Enhancement of African peacekeeping capabilities

141. The Special Committee commends the Secretariat's efforts in supporting the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacities in 2005, which included support in a variety of areas, such as development of generic planning and management capacities, for example, the African Union Situation Centre in Addis Ababa and technical support to the African Union mission in Darfur. The Special Committee reiterates its support for the development of a joint action plan that would address the systemic constraints identified by African Member States, including in the areas of common doctrine and training standards, logistical support, funding and institutional capacity for the planning and management of peacekeeping operations within the African Union and subregional organizations.

142. Better coordination between donors, matching of the respective expectations in the partnerships, and a deeper understanding of African needs might be beneficial to future strengthening of the relations between international organizations. Given the multiplicity of stakeholders involved directly and indirectly in African capacity-building, there is a need for effective coordination of support to the African Union. The Special Committee stresses the importance of the African Union's lead and ownership of its 10-year capacity-building plan, including donor coordination. The United Nations may assist by providing an arena for such coordination.

143. The Special Committee notes that the World Summit in September 2005 provided its support for the development and implementation of a 10-year plan for capacity-building with the African Union. The Special Committee supports this effort for enhancing African peacekeeping capacities, and therefore welcomes the proposal of a dedicated capacity, of an interdisciplinary nature, within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Furthermore, the Special Committee considers that this new organizational entity could in the future, in consultation with Member States, be developed into a focal point for all contacts between Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other regional arrangements.

J. Cooperation with regional arrangements

144. Bearing in mind the primacy of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Special Committee reaffirms the important

contribution that regional arrangements and agencies can make to peacekeeping, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, where appropriate, and when the mandate and capacity of regional arrangements or agencies allow.

145. The Special Committee recognizes that regional arrangements have unique and complementary capacities to offer in cooperation with United Nations peacekeeping operations, and urges the United Nations to strengthen its operational linkages and partnership with such arrangements. A strong partnership with regional arrangements in United Nations peacekeeping operations would have a positive impact on the optimal use of limited resources.

146. The Special Committee, therefore, welcomes the Secretary-General's proposal to move beyond discussions of possible frameworks for cooperation and implement concrete modalities for operational cooperation in peacekeeping within the framework of regional arrangements.

147. The Special Committee welcomes the efforts by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to further develop the guiding principles for strengthening cooperation with regional arrangements in close consultation with Member States and in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter.

148. The Special Committee recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations develop modalities for the use of regional capacities for enhanced rapidly deployable capacities with regional arrangements. Such modalities should also include provision for early warning and a smooth transition from one operation to another.

149. The Special Committee notes that European Union-United Nations cooperation in crisis management has strengthened considerably over the past few years, and welcomes the European Union's ongoing dialogue with the United Nations to define appropriate, concrete modalities and practical arrangements for enhancing cooperation. The Special Committee notes that the World Summit in 2005 supported the efforts of the European Union and other regional arrangements to develop capacities to support United Nations peacekeeping operations.

K. Best practices

150. The Special Committee reiterates its belief in the importance of incorporating lessons learned and best practices in the planning and conduct of ongoing and future missions. In this regard, the Special Committee considers it important for the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section to continue to consult with the troop-contributing countries that have participated in the various United Nations peacekeeping operations, in order to make use of their valuable experience. The Committee also stresses the importance of the Section's continuing its interaction both with the Special Committee and with Member States to ensure optimal use of best practices.

151. The Special Committee notes that, in addition to its primary function of developing and supporting a culture of United Nations peacekeeping best practices by helping to develop and establish the mechanisms and working habits to share knowledge, the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section has also become the advisory and focal point for the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Unit, the Disarmament,

Demobilization and Reintegration Policy Adviser, the Gender Adviser and the HIV/AIDS Adviser. While noting these additional thematic tasks, the Special Committee believes that the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section should focus its main efforts on its primary function.

152. The Special Committee also notes that many of the activities of the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section rely on funding from voluntary contributions from donors. Given the Section's range of tasks, the Special Committee underlines the need for the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section to be adequately and predictably funded.

L. Training

153. The Special Committee attaches high importance to training as United Nations peacekeeping demands increase, and notes in this regard the utility of tapping the experience of major troop contributors with considerable background in peacekeeping operations, particularly those which are more complex, and of encouraging and supporting them in providing a wide range of training opportunities to other countries, including the new and emerging troop-contributing countries.

154. The Special Committee continues to be encouraged by the partnerships that have been established between Member States, peacekeeping operations, the Secretariat and other interested agencies working together to develop and improve United Nations peacekeeping training standards and to incorporate those standards into their national training curricula.

155. The Special Committee continues to support the efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in providing national and regional peacekeeping training centres, as well as national training focal points located in Member States, with the necessary guidance for training United Nations peacekeeping personnel.

156. The Special Committee, acknowledging that multidimensional peacekeeping demands expertise and experience that most Member States cannot muster on a continuous basis, encourages cooperation in peacekeeping training among Member States.

157. The Special Committee notes the proposal to establish a training recognition board to recognize troop-contributing countries' military and police training courses and requests full details on the proposal.

158. The Special Committee looks forward to the development of a Department of Peacekeeping Operations training strategy and policy, which will form the basis for the delivery of police and military training and substantive and specialist civilian training. This strategy should include forms of cooperation with regional and national training centres, as appropriate.

159. The Special Committee welcomes the establishment of the Integrated Training Service, as an important step in ensuring a comprehensive, integrated training policy for all United Nations peacekeeping personnel. The Committee requests the Secretariat to ensure that Member States are informed of and enabled to contribute to ongoing development and roles of the Integrated Training Service.

160. The Special Committee takes note of the Integrated Training Service proposal in the Secretary-General's report of 29 December 2005 (A/60/640), in particular an

integrated training team to be located at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, to support United Nations training for all Member States, as well as support field mission training. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to provide further details on the Integrated Training Service, Training Delivery Section, at its next session.

161. The Special Committee welcomes the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' production of a generic training module on "Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse" for mandatory mission induction courses for all categories of United Nations peacekeeping personnel as well as the "Code of Conduct" video, which includes messages on the standards of the Secretary-General's bulletin of 9 October 2003 (ST/SGB/2003/13) for predeployment training by Member States. The Special Committee recommends that troop-contributing countries ensure that all personnel deploying to United Nations peacekeeping operations have been instructed in the relevant training modules.

162. The Special Committee requests that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations continue to work with relevant United Nations agencies and national and regional training institutions to support the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration training in line with the new integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standards.

163. The Special Committee requests the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to develop a comprehensive gender-training strategy that will support effective usage of existing training material and reinforce gender-training capacity at United Nations Headquarters, in United Nations peacekeeping operations, including through partnerships with troop-contributing countries' regional and national peacekeeping training centres. The Special Committee requests the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to ensure the input of gender expertise in the Integrated Training Service to coordinate this effort.

164. The Special Committee also welcomes the design of standard training modules on gender directed at peacekeeping specialist and senior leaders. These modules should also include guidance on how to address different situations in the field such as gender-based violence.

165. The Special Committee also recognizes the serious demand for professional training in field operations where almost half of the civilian staff has less than one year of service in the United Nations.

166. The Special Committee requests that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, on an urgent basis, hold a meeting of experts from Member States, to review current United Nations peacekeeping publications with a view to prioritizing their translation for use by United Nations peacekeeping personnel in field missions. The Special Committee requests that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations submit the findings, and any resource requirements associated thereto, to the General Assembly for its consideration.

M. Personnel matters

167. The Special Committee is of the view that the provision of timely civilian capabilities for United Nations peacekeeping operations is critical for mission success and requests the Secretariat to provide the Special Committee, in its next

meeting, with a progress report on the required needs in this area, including an assessment of the best modalities that would ensure their timely deployment.

168. The Special Committee acknowledges that United Nations peacekeeping resources are not unlimited, and that securing the necessary human and financial resources will pose challenges to both the Secretariat and the Member States. To this end, full consideration must be given to efficient and effective employment of United Nations peacekeeping personnel in peacekeeping operations and management structures and methods.

169. The Special Committee takes note of the information on the difficulties of retaining highly qualified professional personnel in United Nations peacekeeping missions and looks forward to the forthcoming reports on the reform of the Field Service category. Noting Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Special Committee recognizes the positive efforts made by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations with regard to balanced recruiting of staff and urges the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in accordance with General Assembly resolutions to address the current imbalance of geographic representation, gender distribution and representation of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States. The Special Committee also urges the Secretary-General to improve representation as outlined by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/266 of 23 December 2004 on human resources management.

170. The Special Committee believes that civilian staff in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations must have predictable career prospects, as should most of the professional civilian staff in United Nations peacekeeping operations who are currently on appointments of limited duration. The Special Committee therefore requests the Secretariat to undertake an examination of the challenges in establishing such a career structure for professional civilian staff and to offer proposals for overcoming them for the Special Committee's consideration at its session in 2007.

171. The Special Committee believes that appropriate representation in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and field missions should also take into account the contributions by Member States. The Special Committee urges the Secretary-General to ensure a fair representation of troop-contributing countries when selecting personnel for such staff positions. At the same time, troop-contributing countries need to ensure that prospective staff have the required professional background and experience.

172. To meet the challenges of a sustained surge in United Nations peacekeeping, the Special Committee requests the Secretariat to explore the possibility of upgrading the status of Military and Police Advisers to the level of Assistant Secretary-General — head of Military and Police Divisions in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, respectively.

173. The Special Committee recalls that English and French are the two working languages of the United Nations, and invites the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to be consistent with the United Nations principle of equal and balanced use of working languages in its training and recruitment processes.

174. The Special Committee also acknowledges that the interaction of United Nations military observers, police and civilian personnel with the local population is necessary. To that end, language skills constitute an important element of the

selection and training processes. Therefore, it affirms that good command of the official language spoken in the country should be taken into account as an additional asset during these processes.

175. The Special Committee welcomes the decision by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on the basis of the recommendation of a Department of Peacekeeping Operations Working Group, which concluded that the status of United Nations staff officers should remain unchanged but that support arrangements be revised to provide subsistence allowance to the staff officers in lieu of reimbursement to the troop-contributing country. The Special Committee recommends that this finding be forwarded to the General Assembly if necessary, and that it be implemented as soon as it is practical.

176. The Special Committee is concerned that the United Nations death and disability claims process for United Nations peacekeeping personnel is overly cumbersome, lengthy and lacking in transparency. The Special Committee requests that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations undertake to provide a briefing to Member States in the near future as a first step towards addressing their concerns associated with the claims process.

N. Financial issues

177. The Special Committee takes note that the Secretariat's forthcoming review of resources will encompass both United Nations procedures as well as capacities. The Special Committee supports the priority being placed on reviewing financial and procurement rules for complex operations.

178. The Special Committee again stresses that all Member States must pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without conditions. It reaffirms the obligation of Member States, under Article 17 of the Charter, to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly, bearing in mind the special responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963. The Special Committee calls upon the Secretariat to use all means at its disposal to ensure timely reimbursement to all troop-contributing countries.

179. The Special Committee notes that there has been continued improvement in addressing delays in the payment of reimbursement and claims and encourages its progress. The Special Committee also notes that there are still contributors that have not yet been reimbursed for their participation in various ongoing and closed missions, going back to more than a decade. The Special Committee urges the Secretariat to look into practical modalities to address this exceptional circumstance and to inform Member States at the earliest opportunity.

180. The Special Committee welcomes the commitment in the Secretary-General's report (see A/60/640, para. 20) concerning the active role of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in ensuring more rational administrative structures and greater efficiency in the management of financial resources. This also requires addressing the need for cost-effective solutions throughout the full spectrum of tasks.

181. The Special Committee understands that the Secretary-General's report on the feasibility of consolidating peacekeeping accounts will be submitted to the General Assembly at its resumed sixtieth session.

182. The financial contribution by States Members of the United Nations is essential to the success of United Nations peacekeeping operations and timely and unconditional payments are important. The Special Committee recognizes that the views of contributors other than troop-contributing countries should also be taken into account, as appropriate. The Special Committee welcomes the progress made in holding regular, routine consultations between all stakeholders and the main peacekeeping decision-making bodies.

183. Given the current unprecedented level of United Nations peacekeeping, the Special Committee further stresses the importance of preparing accurate and realistic United Nations peacekeeping operation budgets, which will ensure the efficient allocation of resources among various United Nations peacekeeping operations, as well as facilitate national decision-making processes on financing United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee urges the Secretariat to continue to fully integrate operational, logistical and financial aspects in the planning phase of United Nations peacekeeping operations in order to reduce costs.

184. The Special Committee emphasizes that when a new mission is being planned, full account must be taken of the strategy for mission completion. After missions are established, periodic reviews should be undertaken to ensure that the activities of each mission are implemented effectively and efficiently, based on previously defined expected achievements and indicators, including through cost reductions and enhanced synergy through cooperation and coordination between the missions in the same region, as appropriate. In addition, the size of a mission must be adjusted in line with the gradual fulfilment of its mandate.

185. The Special Committee looks forward to future consultation between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Member States regarding the forthcoming report of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations Working Group on Financial Mechanisms to Support Rapid Deployment of Military Contingents.

186. The Special Committee is of the view that it is often under the most difficult circumstances and under enormous time pressure that the Secretariat is called upon to set up a United Nations peacekeeping operation. The Special Committee expresses its appreciation for the outstanding achievements of the Secretariat in this regard. However, the Special Committee is deeply concerned about the recent allegations of fraud and mismanagement in United Nations peacekeeping procurement and reiterates that all existing procurement rules and procedures must be rigorously followed. The Special Committee is of the view that any incident of fraud or mismanagement should be subject to a thorough and transparent investigation and due process, and that those found responsible should be held accountable. In addition, the Special Committee recommends that comprehensive measures be taken to prevent such incidents and to further streamline procedures to maintain effectiveness and efficiency. To this end, the Special Committee notes with interest that already different proposals have been made to reform the procurement system.

O. Other matters

187. The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of General Assembly resolution 57/129 of 11 December 2002, in which 29 May was designated as the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers as a tribute to all the men and women who have served and continue to serve in United Nations peacekeeping operations for their high level of professionalism, dedication and courage, and to honour the memory of those who have lost their lives in the cause of peace.

188. The Special Committee invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to observe annually the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers in an appropriate manner.

Annex I

Composition of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations at its 2006 session

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Republic of Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Observers: Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Haiti, Israel, Lesotho, Viet Nam, Yemen, Holy See, Permanent Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, European Community, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).

Annex II

Briefings to, and interactive debate before, the 2006 session of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

1. In a series of presentations and interactive debates with delegations, the Secretariat briefed the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, on 1 and 2 March 2006, on a number of the aspects of peacekeeping under consideration.

2. The first interactive debate began with a presentation by the Under-Secretary-General and his senior management team on the Secretariat's peacekeeping reform agenda and the five priorities therein.

3. The Situation Centre of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Safety and Security briefed the Special Committee on security of United Nations peacekeeping personnel in the field.

4. The Special Committee was provided with a briefing on sexual exploitation and abuse by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations (Mission Support), and the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

5. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations (Operations), the Director of the Africa Division of the Office of Operations, and the representatives of the inter-agency working group on the revised integrated mission planning process participated in an interactive debate of partnerships with a particular focus on the enhancement of African peacekeeping capabilities.

6. The Special Committee held an interactive debate on doctrine, which began with a briefing by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' Director of Change Management and the police and military advisers.

7. Finally, the Special Committee was briefed by the informal Working Group on Enhanced Rapidly Deployable Capacities on its efforts in developing proposals for discussion by the Special Committee.

Annex III

Seminars and conferences held in 2005 and 2006

Conference or seminar	*Location*	*Date*	*Sponsor or organizer*
United Nations Staff Officer Course (UNSOC)	Hamburg, Germany	1-18 February 2005	German National Command and Staff College
Training Programme on Peacebuilding and Good Governance for African Civilian Personnel	Accra, Ghana	February-March 2005	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy/United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Scuola Superiore Sant' Anna of Pisa/University of Ghana, Legon Centre for International Affairs
United Nations Military Observer Course	Hammelburg, Germany	21 February-11 March 2005	German United Nations Training Centre
United Nations Military Observer Course	Hammelburg, Germany	11-25 March 2005	German United Nations Training Centre
United Nations Standardized Training Modules (STM-2) Workshop on development of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) training module	Zagreb-Rakitje, Croatia	29 March-1 April 2005	United Nations/ Government of Croatia
Election Observation and Basic Peacekeeping	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC), Accra, Ghana	11-22 April 2005	KAIPTC and Zentrum für Internationale Friedens Einsätze (ZIF)
11th International Military Observer Course	Szolnok, Hungary	11-29 April 2005	Hungarian Ministry of Defence
European Union Core Course, European Community Training Project of Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management	Akademie — Berlin Schmöckwitz + German United Nations Training Centre, Hammelburg, Germany	17-29 April 2005	ZIF — Center for International Peace Operations
5th International United Nations Military Observer Course	Zagreb-Rakitje, Croatia	2-20 May 2005	Government of Croatia

Conference or seminar	*Location*	*Date*	*Sponsor or organizer*
United Nations Military Observer Course	Multinational Peace Support Operations Training Center, Kristoni Kilkis, Greece	15 May-3 June 2005	Government of Greece
EU Specialization Course Rule of Law	Akademie — Berlin Schmöckwitz, Germany	29 May-10 June 2005	ZIF — Center for International Peace Operations
International Conference on Integrated Missions	Oslo, Norway	30 and 31 May 2005	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs
Istanbul Conference on Democracy and Global Security	Istanbul, Turkey	9-11 June 2005	Turkish Ministry of the Interior
Silk Road Flag Officers' Seminar	Ankara, Turkey	27 June-1 July 2005	Partnership for Peace Training Center
Training Programme on Peacebuilding and Good Governance for African Civilian Personnel	Accra, Ghana	July-August 2005	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy/United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Scuola Superiore Sant' Anna of Pisa/University of Ghana, Legon Centre for International Affairs
United Nations Military Observer Course	Hammelburg, Germany	4-22 July 2005	German United Nations Training Centre
Border, Police and Coast Guard Course	Multinational Peace Support Operations Training Center, Kristoni Kilkis, Greece	11-22 July 2005	Government of Greece
6th International United Nations Military Observer Course	Zagreb-Rakitje, Croatia	5-23 September 2005	Government of Croatia
Seminar for experts working in multilateral and bilateral peace operations	Oberhofen/Stans, Switzerland	18-30 September 2005	Switzerland
Election Observation and Basic Peacekeeping	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC), Accra, Ghana	21-30 September 2005	KAIPTC and ZIF

Conference or seminar	*Location*	*Date*	*Sponsor or organizer*
12th International Military Observer Course	Szolnok, Hungary	26 September-14 October 2005	Hungarian Ministry of Defence
ZIF Specialization Course (DDR)	Europäische Akademie Berlin Grunewald, Germany	9-21 October 2005	ZIF — Center for International Peace Operations
The third EU Civil-Military Coordination (CIMIC) Conference	Brussels, Belgium	10 and 11 October 2005	Chaired by European Union Military Staff
United Nations Military Observer Course	Hammelburg, Germany	10-28 October 2005	German United Nations Training Centre
UK/EU Presidency Seminar on civil-military coordination	London, UK	17 and 18 October 2005	United Kingdom Ministry of Defence and Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Course on the Law of Armed Conflict	Ankara, Turkey	17-28 October 2005	Partnership for Peace Training Center
Specialization Course: Rule of Law	Europäische Akademie Berlin Grunewald, Germany	30 October-11 November 2005	ZIF — Center for International Peace Operations
First Stability Police Units Course for High-Level Officers	Vicenza, Italy	9 November-7 December 2005	Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU)
United Nations Military Observer Course	Ankara, Turkey	14 November-2 December 2005	Partnership for Peace Training Center
United Nations Staff Officer Course	Hamburg, Germany	15 November-2 December 2005	German National Command and Staff College
EU Specialization Course Mission Management, Administration and Support	Akademie — Berlin Schmöckwitz, Germany	27 November-9 December 2005	ZIF — Center for International Peace Operations
International Seminar: Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and National "Ownership" Lessons from the Sierra Leone Peace Process	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC), Accra, Ghana	1-3 December 2005	KAIPTC and ZIF, in cooperation with UK Department for International Development
Map exercise (MAPEX)	Bucharest, Romania	3-9 December 2005	United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Course on Combating Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings	Ankara, Turkey	5-9 December 2005	Partnership for Peace Training Center

Conference or seminar	*Location*	*Date*	*Sponsor or organizer*
First Stability Police Units Course for Middle Management Level	Vicenza, Italy	9 January-17 February 2006	COESPU
Refugees Control in Peace Support Operation Course	Ankara, Turkey	5-10 February 2006	Turkish Gendarmerie Schools Command
Border Security Control Course	Ankara, Turkey	23-27 January 2006	Turkish Army Intelligence School
Humanitarian Relief Operation in Disasters	Izmir, Turkey	13-17 March 2006	Turkish Army Engineering School and Training Center
First United Nations Formed Police Units Commanders Leadership Development Seminar	Vicenza, Italy	13-18 March 2006	COESPU/DPKO Police Division